THE TRIBUNE.

The Science of Neurology, No. 2.

ERRATA.—In the first paragraph of my first number, in stead of "I did not know that my system had been found—read." I did not know that any system had been formed." For "purvoyance"—read "prevoyance."

In my first number I spoke of the revolution in Mental Philosophy which Dr. Buchanan's system is calculated to produce. In place of speculation he gives us facts; instead of the vague observations of Phrenology he gives us a system of experiment which enables us to know the functions of the brain, instead of arriving at them by inference as a matter of opinion. Mental Philosophy, or Phrenology, takes its place hereafter among the positive sciences. The most profound of all sciences becomes one of the most simple. The most uncertain of all sciences-the common battle-ground of adverse sects, becomes one of the most certain and fixed. It will hereafter be said in writing the history of the progress of human knowledge, that the first developement of the true system of ANTHRO-POLOGY, was made by the experiments of Dr. Bu-

The system which he presents is of inealculable extent and complexity, and although I am not yet acquainted with all its principles, I see clearly that it will have an immense influence upon Societv. It must have a great effect forthwith, because it makes Phrenology practical and accurate. It points out the exact character with the most unerring fidelity. It gives a correct system of diet, regimen and exercise for every different constitution, and shows what is the true system of education as well as what is appropriate to each child for developing its individual faculties and constitution. I have found in my own case that it is the only system which explains the operations of my brain and the peculiarities of my constitution.

That half of Neurology which explains Physiology is, perhaps, the most important in its immediate effects, and I anticipate especially great benafit from the new doctrine in relation to diet .-Neurology will establish the proper system of diet for the human race generally and the peculiar system for each individual. It will be accomplished in this manner. Dr. Buchanan informs me that under the influence of particular organs the love of food undergoes great changes. If the excitement is in one part of the head, the desire of the patient is for animal food; in another for vegetable; in one part for sweet, and in another for the your. Particular kinds of food are related to particular organs, and calculated to increase their developement. This is a principle which is reasonable in itself. We know that alcohol cultivates the animal organs, and that animal food has a tendency to cultivate the passions and coarser traits of character. Dr. B. carries this idea so far as to esert there is a particular kind of food appropriare to every portion of the brain and every part of Hence a great many diseases may be cured by diet alone, and a proper system of diet will fertify the constitution against disease. But this system is not the same for all. One man needs the bracing influence of animal food; another needs a vogerable diet, and it will be necessary to vary the diet for every individual according to the effect which it is desired to produce.

Upon these principles I conceive that it would be practicable to form a perfect system of diet; for although I do not believe much in systems of dier, I object to them for this reason: that they ue too uniform, and prescribe about the same course to every body-laying down a certain style of diet or certain rules for every body-when it is well known that no two are exactly alike in their habits, tastes and constitutions. The Neurological sistem is free from this objection; it proposes as many varieties in diet as there are varieties in the constitutions and tastes, habits and health of different persons. It aims to fortify those portions of the system which are weakest and most liable to the inroads of disease, to soothe the irritable parts of the system, and bring about a healthy balance of action. The propagation of such a system of diet would be a public blessing. It is the only system which could be established by experment, and reduced to certainty; for until the discovery by Dr. B. of the excitability of the brain, we had no means of knowing what was the relation of its different organs to food and drink, or of tracing the effects of diet with exact precision.

When we reflect upon the importance of the brain and the obscurity which has hitherto shrouded its functions, we perceive that the discovery of its physiology would be the most important medical discovery of this or indeed of any age. To discower the physiology of the spleen or of the circulation of the lungs must threw light upon the healing art, but how little compared to what might be derived from a knowledge of the physiology of the brainthe great governing organ of the whole system and

immediate home of the intelligent principle. Dr. B. has traced out the physiology of the brain to thoroughly as to enable him in some persons to towers the action of the muscles and the functions withe heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c. merely by operating upon the sources of their nervous power

These operations, the effect of which seems so leagical, are so very simple that their simplicity hightens the wonder. Although we may wonder at these results and fear that these great results of the Neuauric influences are "too good news to be true," we find that Dr. B. is daily engaged in opersting upon the brain for these effects, and that the most intelligent people have recognized in their own persons the effects which he has produced .-We find too that the members of his private class, and persons who have attended his lectures, succred also in operating upon the brain according to his principles, and proving its various functions or applying their skill to the relief of pain and discase. Unless, then, Dr. B. and all the intelligent and scientific gentlemen who have repeated his experiments are the victims of a miserable delusion, deceived by their own senses, and unless my own senses have deceived me, a stupendous Physiological discovery has been made in America which will contribute to enlighten and elevate mankind, and which our countrymen will hereafter be proud

to claim as an honor to their native land. DEATH BY DROWNING .- Two young men, aged about 19 years, Robert Colby, son of Mr. Joshua Colby, and Thomas Lunt, son of Mr. William Lant, left the lower part of the town on Wednesday the 2d instant, about 3 o'clock in the afterbeen, in a gunning float, bound to Ipswich on a gunning excursion. Since that time they have not been heard from. The float was found near Ipswich Hills, stove, and a small keg that they carried with them was found near the Russet Islands. inhumanly murdered his wife by beating her over Probably they were both drowned the same night | the head with a club. He had returned home parthey left home. [Newburypert Herald.

CAPE HAYTIEN .- On the 4th ult. fever was prevailing to a most awful extent at Cape Haytien. the murderer had fled. A watch was kept, and Nearly two-thirds of the survivors of the late des- the next night. Keefe returned to his house and was tructive earthquake had fallen victims to it.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

VOL. II. NO. 190.

Case of John C. Colt.

and solicit the Governor to grant a reprieve to

Celt, for the purpose of giving him another chance

for a new trial, have done their errand, but with

no success. They waited on the Governor

on Wednesday, but could not move him. The

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, Nov. 16, 1842.

James T. Brady, Richard R. Ward, R. Wharten Griffith

and Samuel G. Raymond, Esqrs, counsellors of law, have abmitted to the Governor resolutions passed yesterday at

a meeting of members of the legal profession in the city of New-York, asserting that the right to review the decisions of inferior tribunals in the Court of last resort is a right so

Brady, Esq., and supported by him and by Matthew C Paterson and John W. Edmonds, Esquires; and that the gentlemen by whom the communication was made were appointed a committee with instructions to apply to the

appointed a committee with instructions to apply to it Governor for a respite of execution until action could had by the Court for the Correction of Errors. In periors ing that duty the committee earnestly solicit a respite is such a period as will give use for public sentiment to be come more settled in relation to the subject. They declar that public opinion is greatly divided on the matter, and very deep conviction is felt by vast numbers of the people that the case is not sufficiently far from doubt to suffer the country of the case is not sufficiently far from doubt to suffer the case is not sufficiently far from doubt to suffer the

execution to be performed until every proper means have been used by which public sentiment might be satisfied and they also express an opinion that the immediate execu-tion of the convict would go far to shake considence in the

criminal code in respect to some of its principles, and as to the organization by which it is carried out; and as citizen of a republic of laws, and republic of opinion, they caute from the Executive such assistance of their efforts as wi-give some little time to effect the desirable purpose of se

uring harmony between the laws, their execution, and po

and accusing others, it not all the jurors, of malconduct These complaints were heard, and were found utterl groundless.

The presiding Judge then allowed a writ of error, no

The presiding Judge then allowed a writ of error, no from any distrust of the accision which the Court had pro nounced, but from solicitude to avoid every possible erro in so grave a case, and from a becoming deference to higher tribunals; and in the mean time the judgement legally consequent on the verdict was delayed. The record was submitted to the Supreme Court, and after a careful examination of the case, and hearing counsel who maintained the objections of the accused, that high tribunal unanimously declared that to error had been committed by the Court of the accused.

declared that no error had been committed by the Court

Oyer and Terminer, and that the objections were not merel groundless but frivolous. The record was then remitted the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which Court, in pursuance

of the law, one year after the crime was committed, proportion of the law, one year after the crime was committed, proportioned the sentence by which society relieves itself those members whose existence is found incompatible with sown security. The Court, in pursuance of an honore

stred to impress upon the prisoner the certainty of his ap-proaching death and awaken him to the conviction of the necessity of preparation to need a tribunal whose judge ments reach not only the body but the immortal spirit. Bu

the appeal was resisted with a degree of obduracy selectificer witnessed on an occasion so solemn and affecting.

Writs of error in capital cases are not writs of right, he are writs of grace, and they are rendered to for the o.v ous reason that crime would flourish over the community our decisity be shaken to its foundations if every offender

was allowed to procrastinate the punishment denounce against his crime, by appeals without grounds and without reason from court to court until final judgment should be rendered in the Court for the Correction of Errors—a tribi

rendered in the Court in the correction and constituted not to hinder justice by drawing all the proceedings of all other courts, whether probably right or wrong, under review, but to correct such few important errors as may remain uncorrected by the Court of Chancery and the Supreme Court. After the sentence had been pronounced against the prisoner, no Judge, nor Court could stay its execution.

people as humane as they are just, have confided the pow er of dispensing mercy where injustice has been inacvert ently committed, or crime can be forgiven consistently with their security and welfare. If then the Circuit Judge, of either of the Justices of the Supreme Court or the Chancel

either of the Justices of the Supreme Court or the Chancel lor, each of whom has power to allow writs of error had granted a second process of that kind to the convict it work have been ineffectual unless the Governor had also inter-posed to respite the execution. Judges are bound to exer-cise indicial discretion is dead.

posed to respite the execution. Judges are total an execution cise judicial discretion in deciding on applications for writ of error; and the Governor freely admits such a deference to wards them that their allowance of a writ would have much weight, though it would not be conclusive upon bim in considering the question, whether the execution of the sentence should be delayed. The Circuit Judge, the Chancellor and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court with the consumers of his associates, in the exercise of such a discre

and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court with the con-currence of his associates, in the exercise of such a discre-tion, decided that there was no ground to question the le-gality of the judgement, which has been pronounced upon the prisouer. He then complained to the Governor, that the proceedings on his trial were irregular and illegal; that the jury were not equal and impartial, and that their ver-dict was unjust—that the judgement of the Supreme Court was erroneous—that the decisions of the high judicial offi-cers of the State were arbitrary and oppressive, and proceeded from motives unconscientious and unjust. To

proceeded from motives unconscientious and unjust. To these considerations were superadded others calculated to influence the jadgement, or move the sympathies of a mag istrate. Counsel learned in the law, judges, lawyers, the

press, citizens and philanthropists, were heard in every form of address, and the petitions of a parent, and the appeals of afflicted relatives and friends, were not withheld. The re-sult was an undoubting conviction that the judges and ju-

rors were as just, equal, impartial, and humane as they were distinguished for intelligence and learning; that the person was not less guilty than obdurate—and that painful as it was, under such circumstances, to withbold the land that alone could rescue him from his dreadful fate, the security

and the happiness of society forbade that it should be ex-

The sentiments expressed in the resolutions of the members of the Bar and the Address of their Committee, have

been considered with the respect justly due to those who united in the meeting as members of an enlightened profession, and as patriotic and enlightened citizens; and it remains only to ansounce that the Governor is still of the

mains only to ansounce that the Governor is still of the opinion that the course of legal proceedings in regard to the offender has been regular and humane; that expositions of the Constitution and laws by the Supreme Court are binding on the Executive and all other authorities, if not inconsistent with adjudications of the Court for the Correction of Errors; that no abuse of power or discretion has been committed by the judicial efficers in the case of John C. Colt, and that to put forth the pardoning power under the consentances in which it is now solicited, would be not

the circumstances in which it is now solicited, would be not

only inconsistent with the equality which ought always to govern its exercise, but would be subversive of law and public order.

By the Governor.

By the Governor.

MURDER IN BOSTON .- On Monday night, David

Keefe, an Irishman, residing in Garden-street, most

tially intexicated, and some harsh words with his

wife led to the perpetration of the diabolical deed.

The weman was found dead the next morning, and

By the Governor.
HENRY UNDERWOOD, Private Secretary.

stay its execution, nor any authority save that to

and bumane custom as old as the memory of the

following is his answer to their representations:

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1842.

WHOLE NO. 502

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

ASSOCIATION; Or, Plan for a Re-organization of Society. The Committee appointed at a meeting of members of the Bar on Tuesday to proceed to Albany

The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Letters on the subject are to be addressed, post-paid, to A. BRISBANE, 76 Leonard-street, New-York. Lecture. The regular weekly Lecture will be deliv-red This Evening, (Friday,) at the Lecture Hall, 411

System of Education in Association.

We commence to-day a concise description of the System of Education proposed by Fourier. It will occupy several articles, and we commend it to the especial attention of our readers. This System of Industrial and Scientific Education is inUnity with all other parts of the System of Asssociation. and is deduced from the same universal laws.

Education of Early Infancy, Extending to the Age of Two Years.

There is no problem upon which more contradictory theories have been promulgated than upon that of public instruction and its methods. To see clearly in this confusion of Systems, let us first determine the object to be attained.

In all the operations of Association, the great object is UNITY. To introduce Unity into Education, it must be COMPOUND and INTEGRAL.

New-York, asserting that the right to review the decisions of inferior tribunals in the Court of last resort is a right so essential to the due administration of the laws, that to refuse a writ of error except in cases free of all doubt amounts to a denial of justice; that the question whether, under the Constitution of this State, Courts of Oyer and Terminer can be held in the City and County of New-York other than by Judges appointed by the Governor and Senate, although litigated, remains undecided in the Court for the Correction of Errors, and deserves serious deliberation—the works of the Constitution being, "The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint all judicial officers except Justices of the Peace;" that questions concerning the organization of Courts require, above all others, the decision of the highest tribunal, inastinuch as, if the gally constituted, their judgements afford to protection to officer-directed to execute them; that the moral force of every regall judgement, especially when it involves human life, much depends upon its unquestionable correctness, and that the execution of any judgement whose legality is gravely denied by deliberate and disinterested minds, without affording the opportunity provided for by law to have it reviewed in the Court of ultimate appeal, must deprive that judgement of the universal respect to which, after such a review, it would be clearly entitled, and that the execution of any convict, whatever his crime jis of no greater importance to the community than such an administration of the law as To be Compound, it must develope combinedly it would be clearly entitled, and that the execution of any convict, whatever his crime, is of no greater importance to the community than such an administration of the law as would produce implicit confidence in the decisions and decress of the courts of justice.

The Governor is informed, by a communication which accompanies the resolutions, that the meeting was sumerous, and was convened to take into consideration the case of John C. Coit, a prisonerlying under sentence of death for the crime of murder; that Samuel G. Raymond, Esq. presided; that the resolutions were submitted by James T. Brady, Esq., and supported by him and by Matthew C. both the body and the mind; the present systems of Education fulfil neither of these two conditions; hey neglect the body, and pervert the faculties of he mind and the passions.

To be Integral, it must embrace all parts of the body and all the faculties and passions, and give perfection to both. Our present systems do not perfect the body, and they vitiate the passions by selfishness and dunlicity.

The Education of Association will develope at the earliest possible period in children all vocations for which an instinct is perceptible, and will direct every individual to the various functions to which Nature destines him. This natural order s completely deranged by our present systems, which, with rare exceptions, employ every being in opposition to his natural capacity or vocation.

No question is so little understood as that of natural instincts for Vocations, or capacities for scientific, artistic and industrial Functions. The Education of Association will fully solve this problem. It will not develope in the Child one talent alone, or the capacity for a single Vocation, but twenty or thirty, varied and predominant in

lic sentiment.

Samuel Adams, a citizen of this State, was found dead on the 26th day of September, 1841. A coroner's inquest was heldover the deceased, and upon successamination, the jury rendered a verdict that he received his death from the hands of John C. Colt. Immediately on his arrest a judicial examination of the transaction was made by the police, and although the inquiry was attended by the prisoner, with the aid of counsel, and he was thus allowed to confront his accusers and was called upon to exculpate himself; the invesigation resulted in his being fully contonitted to abide the course of the law. A Grand Jury composed of citizens selected for their intelligence and virtue, upon a deliberate examination of the proofs submitted to them on the part of the people, found a true bill of indictment against the prisoner, to which he pleaded not guilty. Four months clapsed before the issue was brought to trial. This time was allowed the prisoner to prepare his defence, while legal proceswas granted to procure the attendance of his witnesses.—Three hundred and forty-seven citizens were summoned with a view to obtain from among that great number a jury free from prejudice, and of those the twelve who were selected, were virtually chosen by himself. He was defended by Gonnsel, entinent for learning and cloquence. The proofs on the trial were cautionsly received by the Court, and he was even allowed the missaal privilege or submitting an account of the transaction, written by himself, for the information of his counsel. The Court submitted the evidence to the Jury, will unsurpassed candor and exceeding tenderness toward the accused. The Jury, after deliberating calmly and long, rendered a verdict of willing murder. The accused then appealed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a new trial, resting his application on alfidavits designed to impeach the impartiality of one juror, and accusing others, if not all the jurors, of malconduct. These complaints were heard, and were found utterformed to the court of oy Riches, (by Riches, we understand all things accessary to Man's material wants and happiness) being the first object of attainment-the first endency of our passional nature-the Education of Association should commence by directing the Child to productive Industry, which is the source of Riches; to do so successfully, it must destroy shameful characteristic of Civilization, which does not exist in the savage state,-that is, the coarseness and rudeness of the Lower Classes, and the difference between them and the Higher Classes in language and manners. This characteristic is believed necessary by many in Civilization. as the Laboring Multitude, oppressed by Poverty. would feel too keenly their Misery, if they were polished and educated; but in the Combined Order, as the Mass will possess an ample sufficiency, it will not be necessary to brutalize them in order to inure them to hardships, which will cease to exist, and to fit them to the monotonous drudgery of Civilization, which in Association will give place to a system of Attractive Industry.

Attractive Industry will render politeness and affability necessary among all Classes; for if Industry in Association is to attract and interest the Rich as well as those in moderate circumstances in its occupations, coarseness of manners on the part of the latter would be alone sufficient to counterbalance the charms which Attractive Industry should offer to the former. The richer Classes would not take pleasure in exercising Industry with coarse workmen, or in mingling with them in the Series. Thus, to promote the welfare of the Mass, and to induce the Rich to take part in Industry, it is important that all Classes in Association should be polished; the Poorer Classes should vie in politeness with the Richer, in order to combine, in the exercise of Industry, the charm of personal intercourse with the pleasure of occu-

General Urbanity, and Unity of language and manners, can only result from a uniform system of Education, which will give to the poor Child the manners and tone of the rich. If there were in the Combined Order different systems of Educacation for the Rich, Poor and Middling Classes, as there are in our Civilized Classes, the same result which we now see-that is, incompatibility of classes and duplicity of manners, would take place. Such an effect would produce general Discord; it is, consequently, the first defect which the policy of Association should avoid; it will do so by a system of Education, which will be ONE AND THE SAME for the entire Association, as well as for the entire Globe, and which will every where establish Unity and Politeness of Manners.

From the moment Labor is rendered attractive, it will become necessary that the Working Classes should be polished and well educated. It would be a serious obstacle to the ennobling of Industry. if those Classes retained the vulgar manners of Civilized Society; for they must mingle continually with the Rich in the Attractive Occupations of the Series. To give charm and freedom to this intercourse, elegance of manners and general politeness must exist. People in Association will have as much friendship for each other as they have at present dislike and hatred. An Association will consider itself as a single family, perfectly united; and an opulent family cannot wish that one of its members should be denrived of the Education which the others have received.

A second great problem which the Education of the Combined Order will solve, is the employment of the characters of a Nero, Tiberius, Louis the Eleventh, as usefully as those of a Titus, Henry the Fourth, or a Washington.

To attain this end, it will be necessary to commence from the cradle a frank developement of the natural character of the Child, which our present domestic Education tends to misdirect and smother from early childhood.

We will remark, before proceeding farther, that the maintenance of the two extreme ages,-that is, of little children up to their fourth year, and of persons extremely advanced in age or infirm, is

considered in the Combined Order as a branch of Social Charity: the Association, in consequence, will bestow, gratuitously, every care upon the Child until it is four years old. The Association defrays all the expenses of the nurseries where the Children are taken care of. (If this gratuitous care be not extended beyond the fourth year, it is because Children after that age will make themselves useful enough to pay the slight expense of their maintenance.) The Series of Nurses and Assistant Nurses will, like other Series, be paid by a dividend out of the general product.

The guide to be followed in the details of Edu cation is the same as in the whole mechanism of Association; the great object is to form Series of Functionaries and Functions: following this rule, it will be necessary to form a Series of Nurses and a Series of Nursery-Rooms, and to class the Children according to characters and ages.

Early Infancy, which extends to the age of two years, comprises two Classes of Children, which we will call Sucklings and Weaned.

These two Classes are subdivided, without distinction of sex, into three divisions, forming a Series of characters, as follows:

The Quiet, or Good-natured. The Restless, or Noisy.

The Turbulent, or Intractable.

The rooms occupied by those three Classes of children, must be sufficiently separated to prevent the Turbulent from annoying with their screams the Quiet or even the Restless, who are rather more manageable.

The Nurses are in constant attendance; they are divided into Groups, and have their duty to perform by turns, so that they are relieved every two hours. At no moment of the night or day must the Nurseries be without experienced overseers, who are skilful in comprehending and satisfying all the wants of the Children. The mother, if she chooses, has no other duty than to attend at certain hours for the purpose of nursing the child. This duty performed, she can be absent from it, and devote herself to all the occupations of the Series to which she belongs.

ANTED-A Place, by a Girl with excellent recommendations-a very good washer, n16 31.*

THO PEDDLERS AND STATION. ERS. 2,000 groce Ever Point Leads, of first rate quality, for sale in lots of 50 groce, at less one-quarter the usual who lesale price, at 160 Nassau-street. DOARD .- A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms and good board at 77 Murray street. A few day boarders can

DOARD-68 Duane st .- There is noth-D ing better, nothing cheaper. Call and see. . o7 lm* DOARD in East Broadway (101) with fine front or back rooms on second floor, may be had by a family or a few single gentlemen of good morals.—House and location unusually pleasant and desirable. Private family. Terms very favorable.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three respectable young men, may find Board and pleasant rooms in a genteel house and pivate family, at No. 9 Dover-street, a few doors from Franklin square. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-OST-On the 12th inst. a Note drawn

by Malherbe dated March 15th, 1842, at three months, payable to the order of Martin Lewis. All persons are cantioned not to negotiate said note.

116 31 MARTIN LEWIS, 96 Canal st. 5 CEO. L. CURRY, late Periodical Agent

155 Broadway, will please call at this office to day W ATER-POWER TO LET, from

Y I to 50 horse power, with suitable rooms, in the saw-Mill at West-Farms. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT DR. C. JAMIESON'S MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS are now in full operation, for panes, stiffness, &c. No. 37 Laurens-street. 024 Im*

2.500 CASES Men's, Boys and Youths' thick Boots, for sale cheap for A. CLAFLIN,

253 Pearl-street, up stairs. DRINTING PAPER of all sizes and quality made to order, at the shortest notice, at man GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st. JUDGEMENT for Sale at a

\$375 JUDGEME \T for Sale at a Apply to A. P. Smith. 35 Liberty-st. n45 4th THEAP INDIA RUBBER CLOTH, Axles, Springs, Hubs, Patent Leather, Bands, &c., for sale very cheap at 272 Pearl-st. 014 Im SHOVELS and Hollow Ware.—100

dozen N & W. S. Eddy's cast steel Shovels; 100 do do, iron Shovels. Also a good assortmens of Hollow Ware on hand, and for sale by all F. F. EDDY 24 Old Slip. TARD-WARE PAPER-600 reams, different sizes, 56 by 40 to 21 by 27; also-50 reams Euvelope-150 gross Bonnet Boards, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON,

TUSIC AT THREE CENTS A Page. T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Pinte which is selling at the very low price of S cents a page re-ail. Also, on hand, a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are invited to call and cramine for themselves. Wholesale sealers supplied heaper than at any other establishment in the U. States; heaper than at any other established in the N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.

CHAS T. GESLAIN

AMERICAN FLAGS for sale or hire by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 158

THO THE LOVERS of superior Black Tea!—Howqua's Mixture!—This extremely delicious and apparalleled Tea, so highly celebrated in China and Europe, just imported, is now for sale at the Canton Tea Company's General Tea Establishment, 121 Chatham-street, New-York, in Chinese packages price 50 cts and \$1 each.

DAPER FOR SALE -- 6000 assorted Green Hanging Paper, 20 to 36 inches wide; also 3000 assorted fine white do 20 inch, for sale at manufacturer's price, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st. nl2 AHOGANY CHAIRS.—Several doz-en well finished, Hair Seats, &c. in lots to suit pur-ohasers, for sale very low at 408 Washington-st. 022 tf COMPOSITION ROLLERS of the best materials and quality, and of all sizes cast at the Office of the New World. Inquire of J. W. RICHARDS, in the Press Room (basement.)

COAL! COAL!-Cheap as ever at the we shall be happy to see all who want a good article of winter fuel. We are constantly receiving and discharging boats of well-selected coals which we deliver on the shortest notice in good order. (jy203m) J. TERBELL. EECHES! LEECHES!!-Just re-Aceived several thousand Swedish Leeches very large and healthy, for sale at a very low market price. Also, we received a silver medal at the last Fair of the American In

stitute for the best specimen of Swedish bred Leeches.

JOHN ALLAYOLA, 106 Bowery and 478 Broadway. DEW in Ascension Church for sale .-Pew No. 13 on the ground floor, in the body of the Church. Apply at No. 75 South-street iel4

A DEE & ESTABROOK, Book and Job Printers, 160 Nassau street, in the Tribune Build-SICKLES'S Perpendicular Motion Door Spring.—This is a new and desirable article, and at a low price. For sale at 81 John-street.

CHEAPEST, best and most fashionable in New-York. Hats, Caps, Muffs, fancy Furs, Fur Trimming, old Furs attended to, at nl4 2w MONARQUES, 224 Bowery. CHEAP .- 200 Horse Blankets for sale very cheap at 272 Pearl-st 014 2tn TRUNK BOARDS-40,000 as. Trunk Boards for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by nl2 GAUNT & DORRICKSON, 159 South-st.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY: SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-EOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, EILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-HATTIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBA-

GO, and diseases urising from an inju-dicious use of Mercury, Ascitics, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, Chronic Consti-tional Disorders will be re-moved by this preparation.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPA-RILLA IN NORWICH.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has ong resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all

Messas, A. B. Sands & Co., Stas: Most gratefully do embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I optained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and ever for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story and trying and sickening as the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nimeteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me will talk

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelus eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body. There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me arise, and, for hours together, body. There was interally for me no rest, by day of by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me arise, and, for hours together, waik the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough, and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had reany other difficulties to complicated to describe. I have also used many of the mediciness that have been recommended as intallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt Upon taking the second, my enlargement diminished, with tester day from the 8th October, when I comance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt Upon taking the second, my enlargement diminished, and in twelve days from the 8th October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep andrest, by night, as retreshing as any Lever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excrutiating and unallevlated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The nicers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipeias cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the eff Thus much do Heel it a privilege to be say of the cacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of inture health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much religiously and your craffol triend.

lieved and very grateful triend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

New London, Go. ss, Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,

Justice of the Peace. Being personally acquainted with Airs, Phillips, I certify not the above assorted tacts are substantially true.

WM. H. RICHABDS,

WM. H. RICHABDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

L. Another proof of the superior value and ethelency of

MESSRS. SANDS—GENTLEMEN: If you alone were concerned in the present statement, the great inducement for making it would be removed; for of course no testimony can strengthen your own convictions in relation to the value and efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, which has already proved such a blessing to the many hundreds who have used it. But I have fooked upon the world encircling in its arms thousands bowed down with inferings similar to my own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that my own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that it is that those thousands may be convinced, and profit by their conviction as I have done, that induces me to tate be fore the world a period of suffering such as few have known, and the permanent relief I received from you Satsaparilla. But how shall I begin, or bow describe those excruciating agonies that selzed upon my frame? Early in the month of June, 1840, I was first attacked with their matism, caused, I have reason to believe, by a severe cold outracted while nursing one of my children, who was ther

My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemed My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemed diseased. For five months I was unable to walk, and for six weeks did not lie upon a hed, but was obliged to remain a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any other. My whole body was so sore and tracked with pain that he slightest touch caused inexpressible distress. For a period of many months I did not sleep but two nights, and the only rest I obtained was during the day, when nature became exhausted and I fell into a slumber, from which I was soon awakened by the beating and throbbing pair. My limbs were swollen and my shoulders drawn out of place, and almosther I was rendered outrely heipless. I obtained and altogether I was rendered entirely helpless. I obtained and altogether I was rendered outlety neepess. To stude the best medical advance, but without receiving any perma nent relief. The rheumatism being combined with a swell-ing and painful affection of the joints, rendered itstill worse. Tumors formed under the skin, round my head, which caused burning and lanciating pains similar to scrofula o

the glands.

My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in the street as he passed by; and when many of my friends residing in Poughkeepsle last visited me, they bid me fare well, as they then thought for ever; and once the family assembled in the room to watch the last spark of lie go out. But the flame of life again glared up within me; and soon after this I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it; and behold the result. After taking one bottle the pain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I could sarrely realize the transition—so suden, so complete. Afpain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I could scarcely realize the transition—so sudden, so complete. After using four or five bottles, I was entirely cured. And are you alone, gentlemen, concerned to know it? I think not, and this language is too mild for the occasion. For I know that the medicine that posswsses the power to cure me is capable of conferring the same blessing upon thousands of others suffering—perhaps dying; therefore, these are all concerned to know that they can be cured. In fact, all are concerned in the discovery of any thing that tends to promote the bappiness of the human race; for we are social beings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may doubt this beings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may doubt this statement if they will, and go on and suffer and die, I bave discharged a duty which I felt incumbent upon me in mak-ing it known for the benefit of those who choose to believe it. And when I look into the past—upon those solitary days and sleepless nights—I thank God that I am as I am. And I thank you, gentlemen, that you have made science minister unto our infirmities, and I, for one, will proclaim the

Respectfully, ANN BROWN, 479 Houston street. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for expo-tation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemist Grande Buildings, No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers street. New-York. Solid also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1-6 bottles for \$5.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the next session, for an act to incorporate the New-York Institute, No. 230 East Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, November 16, 1312.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTE, 29 EAST BROADWAY.

The principal, E. H. Jenny, A. M., respectfully announces to his patrons, and to the public generally, that he has completed his arrangements for a thorough course of instruction in ALL the various branches of an ENGLISH AND CLASstoal Education. The above Institution now comprises four distinct departments, each of which is under the management of teachers who are well qualified, and who have had long and successful experience in teaching, viz.— The CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT-which embraces all stud ies requisite for admission into any College,—will be in-structed by the Principal. The ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, for Masters, embraces a full

The ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, for Massers, emotacs a fun-and complete course of English studies—including a thor-ough knowledge of practical Book-keeping, by double and single entry,—will be instructed by William S. Hall. The English Department, for Misses and Young La-dies, will embrace all the branches of a solid and polite ed-ucation, and will be instructed by Miss M. Doty and Miss H. Washburn.
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The PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, for small Boys and Girls, will be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Elements of Arithmetic and Geography, and is under management of Miss.

I. W. Smiller.

metic and Geography, and is under management of saiss J. Washburn.

The Music Department is under the direction and instruction of Benj. Wyman, a successful teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

French. Drawing and Painting, by the best Professors.

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Tr Pupils may enter at any time: without inconvenience to the teachers or any interruption to the classes, and the charges will commence from the time of entrance.

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TEW-YORK CARD PRESS .- An article at a low price—simple in movement and capa-of executing as neat work as any other press. For sale nl tf TNION DOOR SPRINGS-An article

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THRE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Insnrance Company of the City of New York, incorpora-ted 1792—Capital, \$320,000—continue the business of insu-rance against loss or damage by fire at the reduced rates of premium. Office, No. 53 Wall street.

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Trates, by the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This long established and well known institution,
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erty, on terms as favorable as any similar institution in this city.

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RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor.

ISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, 8th
september, at No. 68 Hammond street.
Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker, for many years at the head of
a popular Female Seminary in Westchester County, associted with Miss Oram of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 68 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding
ind Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. 8th.
The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience and
nealthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institution in the city.

ion in the city.

Miss Oram, with assistants, will attend to the instruction of the young ladies, and the domestic department will be ander the superintendence of Mrs. Bleecker.

24.

TO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers and others.—Welded wrought Iron Tubes, for Steam, Waeer, Gas, &c. from 1 to 3 inches diameter and in lengths from 4 inches to 12 feet, capable of sustaining an internal pressure of from 1,000 to 10,000 lbs per square nch—together with fittings of every description, such as E bows, Ts., Reducing Sockets, Cocks, &c., to which the Tubes are poined by Screws, and by means of which they n ay be put together with the greatest facility by any ordinary workman. The great strength and durability of these tubes as compared with Copper or other material and their economy render them superior to all others for any of the purposes above mentioned. For saie by WALWORTH & NASON, 36 Ann-st.

DRINTING INK MANUFACTORY. The subscriber bas for upward of twenty-five years oven engaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink, during which time it has been used extensively throughout the United States. His long experience as a manufacturer of tak, and likewise as a practical Printer, enables him to furnish his typographical brethren throughout the Union, who may tavor him with their custom, with Ink of a very supeour quality, of unchangeable color, and on reasonable erms. The Ink is well calculated to work on the composition roller, and on all descriptions of presses now in use. The subscriber likewise manufactures ink of various colors, iz: Red, Blue, Green, &c. Orders addressed to his manufactory on Front-street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur-streets, East River, ween Montgomery and Gouverneur-streets, East River, will be programly attended to. GEORGE MATHER,

veen Montgomery and Gouverneur-streets, East Rive ill be punctually attended to. GEORGE MATHER, The above Ink is at present used on this paper. 08 2m

TOTICE .- Just opened a fine assort-

English Bridles and Martingules Whalebone Rosettes Ivory Rings
Silk and Worsted Lace
Springs, Axles, Hubs a And Patent Leather Whites, Tacks, Web, &c. by Whips, Tacks. Web, &c. by JNO. S. SUMMERS, 272 Pearl st.

TOSEPH GILLOTT, Pen Manufacturer TO THE QUEEN.—CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of er or these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of sveral disreputable makers, to practice a fraud not only upon 4r. Gillett, but also upon the public. An interior article, earing the misspelled name, thus, Gillot, omitting the final is now in the market. It can readily be detected by its infinished appearance, and the very common style in which

Observe, the genuine Peas are are all marked in fullJoseph Gillott's Patent," or "Joseph Gillott, warranted;" and that each gross bears a fac simile of his signature.
The above may be had, wholesale, of HENRY JESSOF iyl5 ly NEW-YORK MEDICAL AND SUR-

GICAL INSTITUTE, No. 75 Chambers-street.—
This institution is established for the purpose of extending of those of limited means the benefit of sound and scientific o those of limited means the benefit of sound and scientific MEDICAL AID. All diseases treated, and Surgical Operations performed. The operation for Strabiumus or Squinting, and for Stammering, has been in every instance successful at this institute.

In treating obstinate chronic diseases of all kinds no charge will be made until the patient is satisfied that he is applied improving and that a short time more would complete the cure.

rapidly improving and that a short time more would complete the cure.

Charges will be made in accordance with the circumstances of the applicants. Charges for medicine and advice from 25 to 59 cents. Particular attention will be pald of the diseases of Wemen and Children. Cupping, Leeching and Vaccioation attended to.

The Drug Department is attended by an Apothecary of welve years' experience, and all medicines dispensed from

his place may be relied upon as gennine. Open day and night. Families who wish medicine only, will be furnished at prices much less than are demanded at other drug stores. DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, DR. DAVID L. ROGERS, Consulting Surgeons. n16 lm

AGENT'S OFFICE, STATE PRISON, Auburn, October 18, 1842.

Auburn, October 18, 1842.)

Note that Inspectors, at a Regular Meeting of the Beaud, held at the Prison, October 15, 1842, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the subscriber in said Prison, until the 27th day of December next at ten o'clock, A. M. for the services of such number of Convicts, not exceeding forty, as the Agent may be able to the convictions and provisions of the reof Convicts, not exceeding forty, as the Agent may be asis to furnish under the restrictions and provisions of the respective Acts of the Legis ature of this State, passed May 11, 1835, and April 9, 1842, for the term of five years from the first day of June next, to be employed in the manufacture of Cotton and Woolen Machinery, Edged Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and Hailroad Work. Sufficient shop-room, sultably warmed and lighted, to be furnished by the State.

Nors. Persons making, proposals are required to name

Note.—Persons making proposals are required to name the amount, per day, offered for the services of each Con-vict, and to give the names of the persons who are to beome sureties in said contract.
o21 lawtD27 HENRY POLHEMUS, Ageot.

OTICE is hereby given, that the un-dersigned have been duly appointed Trustees of all the estate, real and personal, of Philip Slack, Jr. a nonresident debtor, pursuant to the act concerning "Attachments against absconding debtors"—and that all persons indebted to said Philip Slack, Jr. are required to reader an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said trustees, at the office of John M. Holes, is the village of Lyons, Wayne County by the fifth design of the said trustees. ley, in the village of Lyons, Wayne County, by the fifth day of December next, and to pay the same; and that all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said debtor, are required to deliver the same to the said trustees by the day above mentioned; and that all the credtrustees by the day above mentioned; and that all the decisions of said debtor are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said trustees, or one of them, at the place and by the day above mentioned.—Dated at Lyons, this 6th day of October, 1842.

HIRAM MANN.

THOMAS NINDE,

NTOTICE.—At an Orphan's Court, held at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1842 The Court, on application in behalf of some of the heirs.

grant a rule on all persons interested in the Real Estate of Abraham Gibble, late of Warwick township, in Lancaster County in the State of Pennsylvania (Farmer,) deceased, to come into Court at an Orphan's Court to be held at Lenaster for the said County of Lancaster on Monday the 21st caster for the said County of Lancaster on Monday the 21st of the said deceased, at a valuation and appraisement thereof made and confirmed by the said Court. And the Court, upon the same application, also granted a Rale upon the other heirs, and others interested, to appear at the same time and place, to show cause why the Estate so appraised should not be sold—if all the heirs neglect or refuse to take the same at the valuation. By the Court.

A. H. HOOD, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

October 18, 1849.

October 12, 1842. COCOONS. COCOONS.—The sub

or use, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at reas nable prices, by WARD & BROWNE. oscriber will pay eash for Cocoons, or he will reel them tor quarter of the product.

August 20, 1342 DAVID L. SEYMOUR, Agent, aug 3m State Prison, Mount Pleasant.